

# **Judiciary Committee**

Tuesday, March 28, 2006 10:15 A.M. – 12:00 P.M. Morris Hall (17 HOB)

# **Amendment Packet**

## EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENTS HB 129: FIREARMS IN VEHICLES - by Rep. Baxley

#### Amdt 1 by Reps. Simmons and Baxley (remove everything after the enacting clause):

#### TEMPORARILY POSTPONED AT LAST MEETING

This strike-all amendment differs from the bill as filed by narrowing the scope of the bill, removing the criminal penalty and providing a civil penalty, and providing exceptions and exemptions to the bill.

#### Amdt to the Amdt 1a by Rep. Kottkamp (lines 167-198):

This amendment to the amendment proposed to removed some of the immunity language and the opt out provisions for some employers.

**FAILED** 

### Amdt 2 by Reps. Baxley and Kottkamp (remove everything after the enacting clause):

This strike-all amendment differs from the bill as filed by narrowing the scope of the bill, removing the criminal penalty and providing a civil penalty, and providing exceptions and exemptions to the bill. The amendment includes public employers, but specifically exempts out schools and prisons, as well as some other employers.

The amendment provides that a public or private entity may not prohibit employees, customers, and other invitees from possessing any lawfully held personal property if such property is locked inside or to a private motor vehicle in a parking lot.

The amendment provides for enforcement by the Attorney General with the possibility of injunctive relief and a civil fine of up to \$10,000, per aggrieved employee or invitee, for each violation of the prohibition.

### Amdt 3 by Reps. Baxley and Kottkamp (remove everything after the enacting clause):

This strike-all amendment differs from the bill as filed by narrowing the scope of the bill. The amendment provides:

- · legislative intent and findings regarding constitutional protections and privacy;
- that a public or private entity may not ask a customer, invitee, or employee to reveal what is contained within a private motor vehicle and that a customer, invitee, or employee is not required to reveal what is contained within a private motor vehicle.
- that a search of a private motor vehicle may only be conducted by on-duty law enforcement personnel and must comply with due process requirements.
- that the Attorney General shall enforce the protections of the act.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

Bill No. HB 129

#### COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

Council/Committee hearing bill: Judiciary

Representatives Simmons and Baxley offered the following:

#### Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 790.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.--

- (1) DECLARATION OF POLICY. -- The Legislature finds as a matter of public policy and fact that it is necessary to promote firearms safety and to curb and prevent the use of firearms and other weapons in crime and by incompetent persons without prohibiting the lawful use in defense of life, home, and property, and the use by United States or state military organizations, and as otherwise now authorized by law, including the right to use and own firearms for target practice and marksmanship on target practice ranges or other lawful places, and lawful hunting and other lawful purposes.
  - (2) USES NOT AUTHORIZED. --

- (a) This section does not authorize carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, as prohibited by ss. 790.01 and 790.02.
- (b) The protections of this section do not apply to the following:
- 1. A person who has been adjudged mentally incompetent, who is addicted to the use of narcotics or any similar drug, or who is a habitual or chronic alcoholic, or a person using weapons or firearms in violation of ss. 790.07-790.12, 790.14-790.19, 790.22-790.24.
- 2. Vagrants and other undesirable persons as defined in s. 856.02.\*
- 3. A person in or about a place of nuisance as defined in s. 823.05, unless such person is there for law enforcement or some other lawful purpose.
- (3) LAWFUL USES.--The provisions of ss. 790.053 and 790.06 do not apply in the following instances, and, despite such sections, it is lawful for the following persons to own, possess, and lawfully use firearms and other weapons, ammunition, and supplies for lawful purposes:
- (a) Members of the Militia, National Guard, Florida State Defense Force, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, organized reserves, and other armed forces of the state and of the United States, when on duty, when training or preparing themselves for military duty, or while subject to recall or mobilization.
- (b) Citizens of this state subject to duty in the Armed Forces under s. 2, Art. X of the State Constitution, under chapters 250 and 251, and under federal laws, when on duty or when training or preparing themselves for military duty.

(d) Sheriffs, marshals, prison or jail wardens, police

(c) Persons carrying out or training for emergency

- 52 53
- 54
- 55
- 56 57
- 58
- 59
- 60
- 61 62
- 63
- 64
- 65
- 66
- 67
- 68
- 69 70
- 71 72
- 73 74
- 75
- 76 77
- 78

officers, Florida highway patrol officers, game wardens, revenue officers, forest officials, special officers appointed under the

management duties under chapter 252.+

- provisions of chapter 354, and other peace and law enforcement officers and their deputies and assistants and full-time paid peace officers of other states and of the Federal Government who
- are carrying out official duties while in this state. +
- (e) Officers or employees of the state or United States duly authorized to carry a concealed weapon. +
- (f) Guards or messengers of common carriers, express companies, armored car carriers, mail carriers, banks, and other financial institutions, while actually employed in and about the shipment, transportation, or delivery of any money, treasure, bullion, bonds, or other thing of value within this state.
- (g) Regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive weapons from the United States or from this state, or regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for target, skeet, or trap shooting, while at or going to or from shooting practice; or regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for modern or antique firearms collecting, while such members are at or going to or from their collectors' gun shows, conventions, or exhibits. +
- A person engaged in fishing, camping, or lawful hunting or going to or returning from a fishing, camping, or lawful hunting expedition. +
- (i) A person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or

81

82

83

84

85

86 87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95 96

97

98

99 100

101

102 103

104 105

106

107

representative of any such person while engaged in the lawful course of such business.+

- A person firing weapons for testing or target practice (j) under safe conditions and in a safe place not prohibited by law or going to or from such place. +
- (k) A person firing weapons in a safe and secure indoor range for testing and target practice. +
- A person traveling by private conveyance when the weapon is securely encased or in a public conveyance when the weapon is securely encased and not in the person's manual possession. +
- A person while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a (m) secure wrapper, concealed or otherwise, from the place of purchase to his or her home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his or her home or place of business. +
- A person possessing arms at his or her home or place of business. +
- Investigators employed by the several public defenders of the state, while actually carrying out official duties, provided such investigators:
  - 1. Are employed full time;
- Meet the official training standards for firearms established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as provided in s. 943.12(5) and the requirements of ss. 493.6108(1)(a) and 943.13(1)-(4); and
- Are individually designated by an affidavit of consent signed by the employing public defender and filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the employing public defender resides.

- (p) Investigators employed by the capital collateral representative, while actually carrying out official duties, provided such investigators:
  - 1. Are employed full time;
- 2. Meet the official training standards for firearms as established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as provided in s. 943.12(1) and the requirements of ss. 493.6108(1)(a) and 943.13(1)-(4); and
- 3. Are individually designated by an affidavit of consent signed by the capital collateral representative and filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the investigator is headquartered.
- (4) CONSTRUCTION. -- This act shall be liberally construed to carry out the declaration of policy herein and in favor of the constitutional right to keep and bear arms for lawful purposes. This act is supplemental and additional to existing rights to bear arms now guaranteed by law and decisions of the courts of Florida, and nothing herein shall impair or diminish any of such rights. This act shall supersede any law, ordinance, or regulation in conflict herewith.
- subsection (2), it is lawful and is not a violation of s. 790.01 for a person 18 years of age or older to possess a concealed firearm or other weapon for self-defense or other lawful purpose within the interior of a private conveyance, without a license, if the firearm or other weapon is securely encased or is otherwise not readily accessible for immediate use. Nothing herein contained prohibits the carrying of a legal firearm other than a handgun anywhere in a private conveyance when such firearm is being carried for a lawful use. Nothing herein

138	contained shall be construed to authorize the carrying of a
139	concealed firearm or other weapon on the person. This subsection
140	shall be liberally construed in favor of the lawful use,
141	ownership, and possession of firearms and other weapons,
142	including lawful self-defense as provided in s. 776.012.

- (6) STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF FIREARMS LOCKED INSIDE OR LOCKED TO A MOTOR VEHICLE IN A PARKING AREA; PENALTY; IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.--
  - (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck, minivan, sports utility vehicle, motorcycle, motor scooter, or any other similar vehicle required to be registered under Florida law.
- 2. "employee" means any person who works for salary, wages, or other remuneration; is an independent contractor; or is a volunteer, intern, or other similar individual for an employer.
- 3. "employer" means any business that is a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, professional association, cooperative, joint venture, trust, firm, institution, or association, with employees.
- 4. "invitee" means any business invitee, including a customer or visitor lawfully on the premises.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (e), no employer, or landlord of an employer, shall establish, maintain, or enforce any policy or rule that prohibits or has the effect of prohibiting an employee or invitee in lawful possession of a firearm from parking a motor vehicle on any property used for that purpose when the employee or invitee is lawfully in such area and the firearm is actually locked inside or locked to the motor vehicle, unless, at its own election, the employer, or

168 landlord of the employer, provides the employee or invitee with
169 the opportunity to:

- 1. check, store, or secure the firearm of the employee or invitee subject to reasonable conditions; or
- 2. park in an onsite area set aside by the employer, or landlord of the employer, for parking motor vehicles with a firearm locked inside or locked to the motor vehicle. In the event the employer, or landlord of the employer, elects to provide such onsite area, it shall be as convenient as other employee or invitee parking and shall not be marked or posted as a special parking area for such purposes; or
- 3. notify the employer, or landlord of the employer, or their designee, that the employee or invitee intends, from time to time, to be in lawful possession of a firearm locked inside or locked to a motor vehicle.
- (c) 1. No employer, or landlord of an employer, or employee imposing or implementing a policy under paragraph (b), shall be liable in any civil or other action for any harm that arises out of, or results from, directly or indirectly, the use or threatened use of a firearm that was being transported and stored by an employee or invitee and was locked inside of or locked to a motor vehicle on any property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, and used for parking motor vehicles. The immunity provided in this sub-paragraph extends to the vicarious liability of an employer or landlord of an employer that arises out of, or results from, directly or indirectly, the use or threatened use of a firearm that was being transported and stored by an employee or invitee and was locked inside of or locked to a motor vehicle on any property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, and

198	used for parking motor vehicles. The immunity provided in this			
199	sub-paragraph shall not apply to any person who uses or			
200	threatens to use a firearm or other weapon. The immunity			
201	provided in this sub-paragraph shall not apply if the harm			
202	involved was caused, in whole or in part, by the willful or			
203	criminal misconduct of the employer, or landlord of the			
204	employer, or a conscious and flagrant indifference to the safety			
205	of the person or persons harmed.			

- 2. A civil fine of \$10,000, per aggrieved employee or invitee, shall be imposed for each violation of the prohibition in paragraph (b).
- (d) It is the intent of this subsection to reinforce and protect the right of each law-abiding employee or invitee to enter and exit any property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, and used for parking motor vehicles while the employee or invitee is lawfully transporting and storing a firearm in the motor vehicle and the firearm is locked inside or locked to the motor vehicle, to avail himself or herself of temporary or long-term parking or storage of a motor vehicle, and to prohibit any infringement of the right to lawful possession of the firearm when the firearm is being transported and stored inside or locked to a motor vehicle for a lawful purpose.
  - (e) The prohibition in paragraph (b) does not apply to:
- 1. property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, upon which are conducted activities involving national defense, aerospace, or domestic security.
- 2. property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, upon which a significant portion of the business conducted on such property involves the manufacture, use,

228 storage, sale, or transportation of hazardous or ultra-hazardous
229 materials regulated under state or federal law, including
230 combustible or explosive materials.

- 3. a motor vehicle owned, leased, or rented by an employer, or landlord of an employer, or its agent.
- 4. any other property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, where an employee or invitee is prohibited from having a firearm pursuant to any federal law or any existing state general law on the effective date of this act.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========

Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms; amending s. 790.25, F.S., relating to lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons; providing definitions; prohibiting specified employers and landlords of employers in certain circumstances from establishing, maintaining, or enforcing any policy or rule that prohibits certain employees and invitees from parking a motor vehicle on property set aside for such purpose when a secured firearm is being lawfully transported and stored in the motor vehicle; providing for specified immunity from liability; providing a civil penalty; providing intent; providing exceptions; providing an effective date.

Amendment No. 1A

Bill No. HB 129

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE AC	CTIC	N
----------------------	------	---

ADOPTED \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION \_\_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN \_\_\_\_\_ (Y/N)

OTHER

Council/Committee hearing bill: Judiciary

Representative Kottkamp offered the following:

3

5

6

1

2

# Amendment to Amendment #1 by Representatives Simmons and Baxley

Remove lines 167-198 and insert:

7

9

#### motor vehicle.

14

15 16

17 18

19

(c)1. No employer, or landlord of an employer, or employee imposing or implementing a policy under paragraph (b), shall be liable for any harm that arises out of, or results from, the use of a firearm that was being transported and stored by an employee or invitee and was locked inside of or locked to a motor vehicle on any property owned or leased by an employer, or landlord of an employer, and used for parking motor vehicles. The immunity provided in this

Page 1 of 1

Amendment No. 2

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

Bill No. HB 129

## COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION ADOPTED (Y/N) ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N) FAILED TO ADOPT \_\_ (Y/N) WITHDRAWN \_\_ (Y/N) OTHER Council/Committee hearing bill: Judiciary Representative(s) Baxley & Kottkamp offered the following: Amendment (with title amendment) Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 790.251, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 790.251 Privacy and personal property protection; storage and transport of personal property locked inside or locked to a motor vehicle in a parking area; penalty; immunity from liability.--(1) SHORT TITLE. -- This act may be cited as the "Individual Personal Private Property Protection Act." (2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT. -- This act is intended to codify the longstanding legislative policy of this state that: (a) Citizens have a constitutional right to privacy; (b) Citizens have a constitutional right to possess and securely keep legal private property within their motor vehicles, particularly such property as is necessary for or

incidental to their exercise of other constitutional rights; and

31 de 32 de

- citizens' lawful possession, transportation, and secure keeping of certain private property within their motor vehicles is essential to the exercise of fundamental constitutional rights, including freedom of speech, freedom of association, the free exercise of religion, and to keep and bear arms. The Legislature finds that there is a compelling state interest to protect the fundamental private property rights of the citizens of Florida. The Legislature further finds that a citizen is not required and should not be required to waive or abrogate his or her right to possess and securely keep such constitutionally protected private property locked within his or her motor vehicle by virtue of becoming a customer, employee, or invitee of an employer or a business establishment within the state.
  - (4) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section, the term:
  - (a) "Aggrieved person" means any customer, employee, or invitee as defined in this subsection.
  - (b) "Employee" means a person who works for salary, wages, or other remuneration; is an independent contractor; or is a volunteer, intern, or other similar individual for an employer.
  - (c) "Employer" means a business that is a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, professional association, cooperative, joint venture, trust, firm, institution, association, or public-sector entity, which has employees.
  - (d) "Invitee" means any business invitee, including a customer or visitor, who is lawfully on the premises.

sports utility vehicle, motor home, recreational vehicle,

operated on the roads of this state and is required to be

registered under Florida law.

storage of motor vehicles.

motorcycle, or motor scooter, or any other vehicle, which is

(f) "Parking lot" means any property that is owned or

leased by an employer, or a landlord of an employer, and used

for parking motor vehicles and that is available to customers,

violate the constitutional rights of any customer, employee, or

(a) A public or private entity may not prohibit any

(5) PROHIBITED ACTS. -- A public or private entity may not

employees, or invitees for temporary or long-term parking or

(e) "Motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck minivan,

 customer, employee or invitee from possessing any lawfully held personal property if such property is locked inside or to a private motor vehicle in a parking lot when the customer, employee, or invitee is lawfully in such area.

(b) A public or private entity may not violate the privacy rights of a customer, employee, or invitee by verbal inquiry or

invitee as provided in this subsection:

- rights of a customer, employee, or invitee by verbal inquiry or actual search of a private motor vehicle in a parking lot. A search of a private motor vehicle may be conducted only by on duty law enforcement personnel and must comply with the due process requirements of the Constitution of the State of Florida and the United States Constitution.

  (c) An employer may not condition employment upon
- (c) An employer may not condition employment upon preventing or prohibiting, or otherwise attempt to prevent or prohibit, any customer, employee, or invitee from keeping locked within the trunk, glove box, other enclosed compartment, or area out of sight within a motor vehicle any property or material the lawful possession of which is protected by, or the lawful use of

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

which is incidental to, the exercise of individual rights protected under the United States Constitution and the State Constitution.

(d) An employer may not terminate the employment of or otherwise discriminate against an employee, or expel a customer or invitee, for exercising his or her constitutional right to keep and bear arms or the right of self-defense as long as a firearm is never exhibited on company property except for lawful defensive purposes.

This section applies to all public-sector employers, including 91 those that are already prohibited from regulating firearms under 92 93 s. 790.33. 94

- (6) IMMUNITY FROM LEGAL LIABILITY .-- An employer or a landlord of an employer is not liable in a civil action that arises, directly or indirectly, out of or results from the theft of or the threatened use or accidental or criminal use of a firearm or any other legal property that was stored in the private motor vehicle by a customer, employee, or invitee in a parking lot owned or leased by an employer or the landlord of an employer. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to a person who uses or threatens to use a firearm or other weapon in a criminal act. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply if the harm involved was caused, in whole or in part, by the willful or criminal misconduct of the employer or the landlord of the employer.
  - (7) ENFORCEMENT. -- The Attorney General shall enforce the protections of this act on behalf of an aggrieved person if there is reasonable cause to believe that the customer, employee, or invitee's rights under this act have been violated by a public or private entity and shall commence a civil or

- administrative action for damages, injunctive relief, or civil
  penalties, and such other relief as may be appropriate under the
  laws of this state pursuant to s. 760.51, or may negotiate a
  settlement with an employer on behalf of an aggrieved person.
  - (8) The prohibitions in subsection (5) do not apply to:
  - (a) Property owned or leased by an employer, or the landlord of an employer, upon which are conducted substantial activities involving national defense, aerospace, or domestic security if the presence of such private property in a parking lot presents an increased danger of explosion or reasonably predictable catastrophic event.
  - (b) Property owned or leased by an employer, or the landlord of an employer, upon which the primary business conducted is the manufacture, use, storage, or transportation of combustible or explosive materials regulated under state or federal law if the presence of such products in a parking lot presents an increased danger of explosion or reasonably predictable catastrophic event.
  - (c) A motor vehicle owned, leased, or rented by an employer, or the landlord of an employer, or its agent.
  - (d) Any other property owned or leased by an employer, or the landlord of an employer, if a customer, employee, or invitee is prohibited from having a firearm or other legal product pursuant to any federal law or any general law of this state existing on the effective date of this act.
  - (e) Any school property as defined and regulated under s. 790.115.
  - (f) Any prison-facility grounds as defined and regulated under s. 944.47.

#### Amendment No. 2

(g) Uses of firearms and other weapons which are prohibited under s. 790.25(2). The restrictions provided in that subsection are not affected by this section.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law and shall apply to causes of action that accrue on or after that date.

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

142

143

144

145

146

147

========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ===========

Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to the protection of constitutional rights; creating s. 790.251, F.S.; creating the "Individual Personal Private Property Protection Act"; providing legislative intent and legislative findings; defining terms; prohibiting a public or private entity from violating the constitutional rights of a customer, employee, or invitee by prohibiting or otherwise deterring that person from having certain lawful items locked in or to the person's private motor vehicle while it is in a parking lot or by discouraging exercise of the right to keep and bear arms; providing immunity from legal liability to an employer or landlord of an employer for certain acts arising out of another person's storing legal property in a private motor vehicle parked on the employer's or landlord's property; requiring the Attorney General to enforce this section on behalf of an aggrieved person; providing exceptions to the prohibitions imposed by the act; providing an effective date.

		Bill No. <b>HB 129</b>			
	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE	ACTION			
	ADOPTED	(Y/N)			
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)			
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)			
	FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)			
	WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)			
	OTHER	<del></del>			
1	Council/Committee heari	ng bill: Judiciary			
2	Representative(s) Baxle	ey & Kottkamp offered the following:			
3					
4	Amendment (with ti	tle amendment)			
5	Remove everything	after the enacting clause and insert:			
6	Section 1. Section	on 790.251, Florida Statutes, is created			
7	to read:				
8	790.251 PRIVACY A	AND PERSONAL PROPERTY PROTECTION, STORAGE			
9	9 AND TRANSPORT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY LOCKED INSIDE OR LOCKED TO A				
10	MOTOR VEHICLE; PENALTY;	<u></u>			
11	(1) LEGISLATIV	YE INTENT This Act is intended to			
12	codify the long-standing	ng legislative policy of this State that:			
13	(a) Citizens hav	re a constitutional right to privacy; and			
14	(b) Citizens hav	re a constitutional right to possess and			
15	securely keep legal pri	vate property within their motor			
16	vehicles, particularly	such property as is necessary for or			
17	incidental to their exe	ercise of other constitutional rights.			
18	(2) LEGISLATIVE	FINDINGS The Legislature finds that			
19	citizens' lawful posses	sion, transportation, and secure keeping			
20	of certain private prop	erty within their motor vehicles is			
21	essential to the exerci	se of fundamental constitutional rights			
22	including due process o	of law, freedom from unreasonable searches			

and seizures, freedom of speech, freedom of association, free exercise of religion, and to keep and bear arms. The Legislature finds that there is a compelling state interest to protect the fundamental privacy rights of the citizens of Florida.

- (3) A public or private entity may not violate the privacy rights of a person either by inquiry or actual search of a private motor vehicle. A search of a private motor vehicle may only be conducted by on-duty law enforcement personnel and must comply with the due process requirements of the Florida Constitution and the Constitution of the United States.
- (4) A public or private entity may not ask a customer, invitee, or employee to reveal what is contained within a private motor vehicle and a customer, invitee, or employee is not required to reveal what is contained within a private motor vehicle.
- (5) For purposes of this section, "motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck, minivan, sports utility vehicle, motor home, recreational vehicle, motorcycle, motor scooter, or any other vehicle operated on the roads of this state required to be registered under Florida law.
- (6) ENFORCEMENT. -- The Attorney General shall enforce the protections of this act on behalf of an aggrieved person if there is reasonable cause to believe that the person's rights under this act have been violated by a public or private entity and shall commence a civil or administrative action for damages, injunctive relief, and/or civil penalties and other such relief as may be appropriate under the laws of this state pursuant to the provisions of s. 760.51, or may negotiate a settlement with any employer on behalf of any aggrieved person.

#### Amendment No. 3

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law and shall apply to causes of action that accrue on or after that date.

Remove the entire title and insert:

An act relating to the protection of constitutional rights; creating s. 790.251, F.S.; providing legislative intent and legislative findings; defining terms; prohibiting a public or private entity from violating the privacy rights of a person either by inquiry or actual search of a private motor vehicle; providing that a search of a private motor vehicle may only be conducted by on-duty law enforcement personnel in compliance with constitutional protections; providing that a public or private entity may not ask a customer, invitee, or employee to reveal what is contained within a private motor vehicle; defining "motor vehicle"; requiring the Attorney General to enforce the act on behalf of an aggrieved person; providing for damages, injunctive relief, and civil penalties; providing an effective date.

# EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENTS TO HB 595: COMMUNITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AGENCIES- by Rep. Cannon

### Amdt 1 by Rep. Cannon (lines 22-55):

The amendment rewrites a portion of the bill to:

- clarify that the bill applies to negligence actions arising out of the provision of crisis stabilization services;
- remove the provisions relating to allowing a claims bill;
- clarify that the required insurance coverage is for paying claims arising out of these negligence actions;
- address the technical drafting concerns raised in the bill analysis.

Amendment No. 1

	Bill No. HB 595					
	COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION					
	ADOPTED (Y/N)					
	ADOPTED AS AMENDED (Y/N)					
	ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION (Y/N)					
	FAILED TO ADOPT (Y/N)					
	WITHDRAWN (Y/N)					
	OTHER					
1	Council/Committee hearing bill: Judiciary					
2						
3						
4	Amendment (with title amendment)					
5	Remove lines 22-55 and insert:					
6	Section 1. Section 394.9085, Florida Statutes, is created					
7	to read:					
8	394.9085 Behavioral provider liability					
9	(1)(a) In any negligence action for damages for personal					
10	injury or wrongful death arising out of the provision of					
11	services for crisis stabilization brought against a					
12	detoxification program, an addictions receiving facility, or a					
13	designated public receiving facility, net economic damages shall					
14	be limited to \$1 million per claim, including, but not limited					
15	to, past and future medical expenses, wage loss, and loss of					
16	earning capacity, offset by any collateral source payment paid					
17	in accordance with s. 768.76.					
18	(b) In any negligence action for damages for personal					
19	injury or wrongful death arising out of the provisions of					
20	services for crisis stabilization brought against any					

detoxification program, an addictions receiving facility, or a

designated public receiving facility, noneconomic damages shall be limited to \$200,000 per claim.

- (c) Any costs in defending actions brought under this section shall be assumed by the provider or its insurer.
- (2) The limitations on liability of a detoxification program, an addictions receiving facility, or any designated public receiving facility as described in subsection (1) shall be exclusive. These limitations apply to each employee of the provider when the employee is acting in furtherance of the provider's responsibilities under its contract with the department. These limitations do not apply to a provider or employee acting in a culpably negligent manner or with willful and wanton disregard or unprovoked physical aggression if the act results in injury or death.
- (3) The eligible provider under this section must, as part of its contract, obtain and maintain an insurance policy providing a minimum of \$1 million per claim and \$3 million per incident in coverage for claims described in subsection (1).

========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =============

Remove lines 2-11 and insert:

An act relating to community behavioral health agencies; creating s. 394.9085, F.S.; providing that certain facilities or programs have liability limits in negligence actions under certain circumstances; limiting net economic damages allowed per claim; requiring that damages be offset by collateral source payment in accordance with s. 768.76, F.S.; requiring that costs to defend actions be assumed by the provider or its insurer; specifying occasions upon which the limitations on liability enjoyed by the provider